

L 19169-63

EWT(1)/BDS AEDC/ASD/LFTC
S/0285/63/000/007/0018/0019

56

ACCESSION NR: AR3005463

53

SOURCE: RZh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 7.49.88

AUTHOR: Olesevich, K. V.

TITLE: Determination of soot particle trajectories in the between blade channels
of solid-fuel gas turbines.

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, 44, 1962, 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: gasodynamic computation, gas turbine, turbine soot, turbine, soot
particle, soot particle trajectoryTRANSLATION: A method is suggested for determining trajectories of soot particles
P in interblade channels. The author notes that the existing computational
technique of N. A. Alferov is based on incorrect assumptions: the assumption
that the P move along the gas flow lines and are acted on by centrifugal forces
as a result of changes in direction which draw them away toward the periphery of
the channel is an incorrect one. The supposed constancy of the velocity of gas1/3
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ACCESSION NR: AR3005463

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over the width of the curvilinear channel also requires reexamination. These velocities are variable, being larger at the convex side of the channel and smaller at the concave side. The proposed method is based on the following assumptions: a solid P moving with the gas flow, upon entering the curvilinear channel and lacking any binding links, tends to move in a straight line by inertia -- along the tangent to the trajectory at the given point. Here the P begins to be affected by the gas flow moving at an angle to the direction of its motion. The normal component of the aerodynamic force carries P over to the direction of gas motion. Thus, the active force in this case is the aerodynamic force, while the reaction is centrifugal force which arises as, P moves along a curved path, and not vice-versa, as in Alferov's method. In order to determine the radius of curvature of the trajectory of P it is necessary to know the instantaneous centers of rotation which are found according to the approximate method of computing velocity distributions in curvilinear channels for a compressible fluid worked out by G. S. Damylovich and A. N. Sherstyuk. Circles are inscribed in the interblade channels and arcs are drawn normal to the channel walls. These

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ACCESSION NR: AR3005463

lines are taken as equipotentials. Each arc is divided into an even number of segments of equal length (4-8). The resulting points are joined with smooth curves. This grid is taken as the natural coordinate system. The computation of the motion of P in the interblade channels is carried out by successive approximations. The above method is applicable to the solution of three-dimensional problems. In particular, it can be used to compute the separation of soot particles

P in the section of a turbine between inlet and outlet valve through which steam passes. It is noted that large P velocities (hundreds of meters/sec) produce conditions under which they travel basically in a straight line due to their substantial kinetic energy; the deflection of the P by the gas flow is relatively small, as shown by experiments. The computation changes for the case of the interblade channels of the turbine runner. The determination of the aerodynamic forces involves the introduction of the absolute velocities of the P and the gas, rather than relative ones. For this reason, a determination is first made of the distribution of relative velocities in the channel, and then of the absolute velocities. The equipotentials and flow lines are found in the previously-described way. The position of the P relative to the channel is found by taking into account the blade displacement. The point of impact of P with the blade is determined according to the point of intersection of the trajectory of the P with the blade profile contour. 17 illustration. Bibliography with 6 titles. V. Tenyakov.

Card 3/3 DATE ACQ: 2 Aug 63

SUB CODE: GE

ENCL: (0)

L 17446-63

EPR/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AR3004548

8/0285/63/000/001/0005/0005

SOURCE: RZh. Turbostroyeniye. Otd. vy*pusk, Abs. 6.49.26

AUTHOR: Olesevich, Ye. K.

TITLE: Lowering of terminal losses in turbine lattice profiles

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Odessk. tekhnol. in-ta im. M. V. Lomonosova, v. 14, 1962, 45-46

TOPIC TAGS: terminal loss, turbine, blade, fin, secondary vortex

TRANSLATION: Secondary vortices arising from pressure nonuniformities on turbine blade surfaces appear to be the cause of end losses. Reduction in these losses can be attained by adding fins on the end faces of the blade walls (along stream lines) in the curvilinear lattice channels. This process of adding fins is applicable to any lattice profile, particularly in carbon dioxide gas turbines having a minimum number of blades and also in a Curtiss wheel. The selection of the form and

geometric dimension of these fins must be determined experimentally. Orig. art.
has: 1 illustration.

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

SUB CODE: MD

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

GOKHSTEYN, D.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; DEXHTYAREV, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
OLESEVICH, Ye.K., inzh.; TISHCHENKO, B.S., inzh.; KHALAYDZHI, V.N.,
inzh.; RYABOVA, A.S., inzh.; BYKOV, V.N.; KOZOREZ, A.I., inzh.

Carbon dioxide system with medium power output. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.11:20-22 N '64
(MIRA 18:2)

ACC NR: AP6021426

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0125/0025

INVENTORS: Dekhtyarev, V. L.; Kozorez, A. I.; Olesevich, Ye. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for starting a heat power system using low boiling material. Class 14, No. 182178

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1965, 25

TOPIC TAGS: engine starter system, thermodynamic cycle, engine component

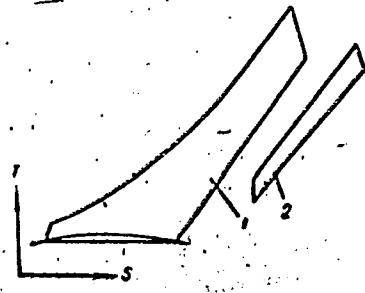
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for starting a heat power system using low boiling materials, as explained in Author Certificate No. 143815. To lower the power of the starting motor, the system is started after the working cycle is divided into a cycle with liquid compression and a cycle with gas compression (see Fig. 1).

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UDC: 621.11-176.2-574

ACC NR: AP6021426

Fig. 1. 1 - liquid compression cycle; 2 - gas compression cycle



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: 14Nov64

Card 2/2

IVANOV, L., starshiy inzh.; OLESEYCHUK, V., starshiy nekhanik

Introducing automatic control of marine boilers on the steamer
"Shakhty." Mor. flot 22 no.6:23-25 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
flota (for Ivanov). 2. Parokhod "Shakhty" (for Oleseychuk).
(Boilers, Marine) (Automatic control)

L 8483-66 ENT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO
ACC NR: AP5028523

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/009/021/0112/0112

AUTHORS: Babin, V. V.; Cleshchenko, I. N.; Kulikova, R. G.; Pakudina, M. I.; Shibanov, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for weed control. Class 45, No. 175789 /announced by North Caucasian Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Severo-Kavkazskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 112

TOPIC TAGS: weed killer, agriculture, agriculture science, plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate proposes the use of α -naphthylimide of quinoline acid as a selective action herbicide for weed control.

SUR CODE: 02/ SUEM DATE: 15Sep64

UDC: 632.914 : 932.51

BVK
Card 1/1

OLESHCHENKO, P.M., starshiy prepodavatel'

Socialist competition in the struggle to utilize hidden production potentials. Trudy Khar'. inzh.-ekon.inat. 8:137-150
'57. (MIRA 12:1)

(Kharkov--Industries)
(Kharkov--Socialist competition)

OLESHCHENKO, V.; YEREMENKO, V.

Semiautomatic machine for grinding teeth. Mashinostroitel' no.2:15
(MIR 16:3)
F '63.
(Grinding machines)

OLESNICHENKO, V. I., inzh.; ZHELTOVYKH, V. P., inzh.; MIRONOV, L. O., inzh.

Cabin made of glass-reinforced plastics for the T-74 tractor.
Mashinostroenie no. 2s87-38 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 13:6)

OLESHCHENKO, V.Z., inzh.

Optimum parameters of the pillar system of mining in Lvov-Volyn' Basin mines. Sbor. DonUGI no.29:47-53 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Mining engineering)

ACC NR: AP6021798

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012 '0062/0062

INVENTORS: Mikhaylov, A. S.; Oleshchuk, M. F.; Slonimskiy, Ye. V.; Magnitskiy, O. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A chamber for hand welding in a controlled atmosphere. Class 21, No. 182810

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 62

TOPIC TAGS: welding, metal welding, welding equipment, welding technology

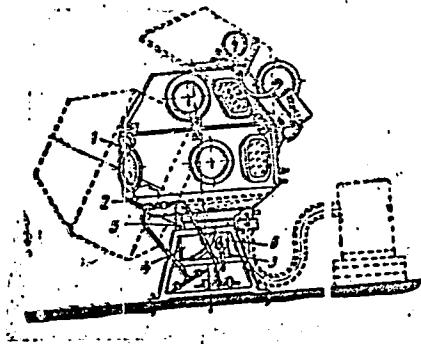
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a chamber for hand welding of chemically active materials in a controlled atmosphere. The chamber consists of a casing with a lid (see Fig. 1). To provide for turning the welded product into a position (necessitated by the technical requirements and the shape of the object) without opening the lid, the chamber is provided with a mechanism for turning the welded object horizontally, and also with a mechanism for turning the casing through a certain angle in respect to the vertical axis.

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UDC: 621.791.753.9.039.

ACC NR: AP6021798

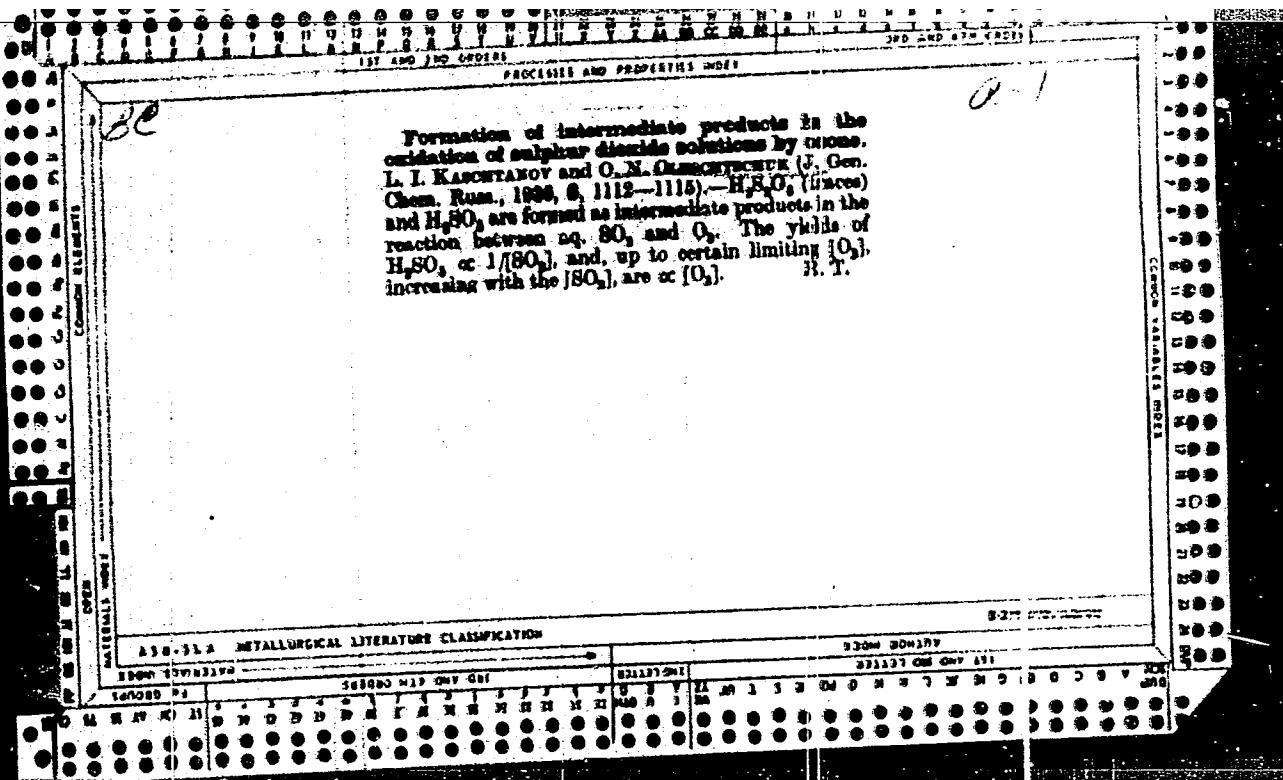
Fig. 1. 1 - casing of the chamber; 2 - holders;
3 - hand-operated reducer; 4 - worm
gear sector; 5 - axle; 6 - handle

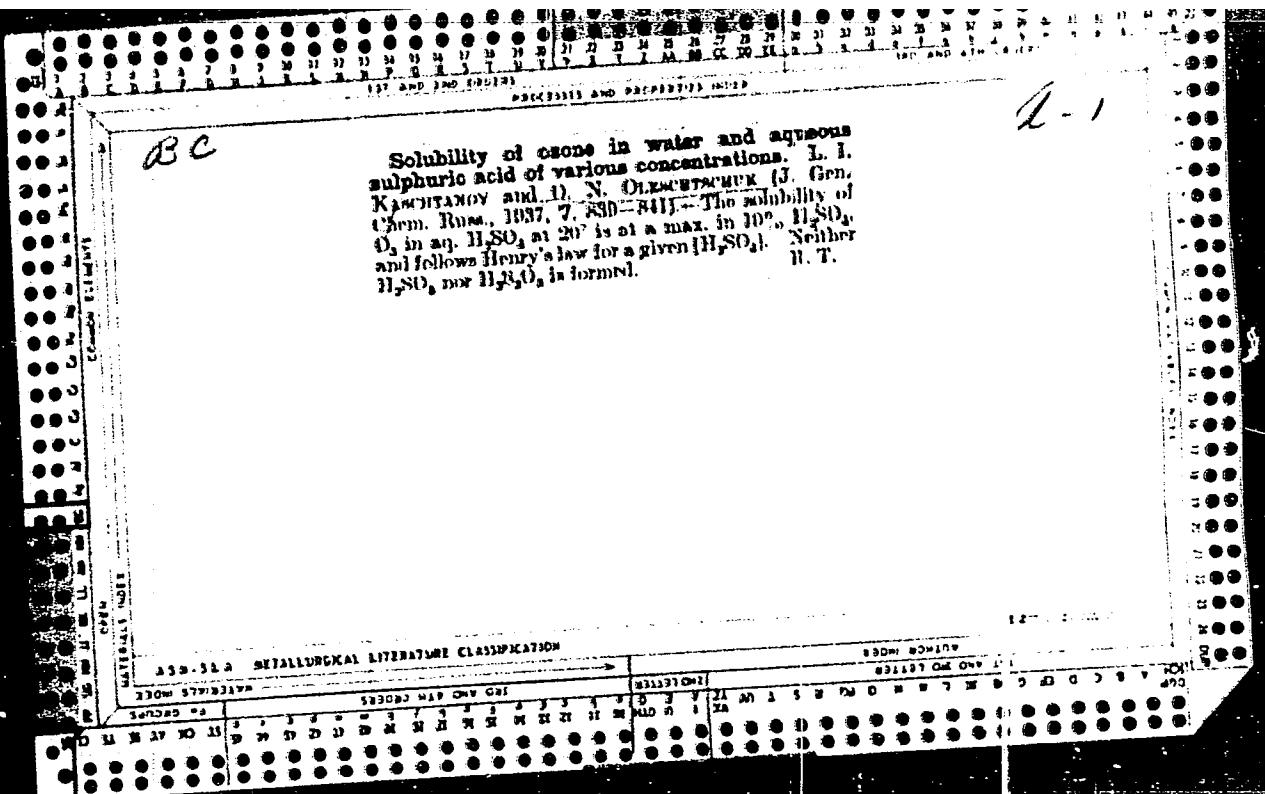


Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21May64

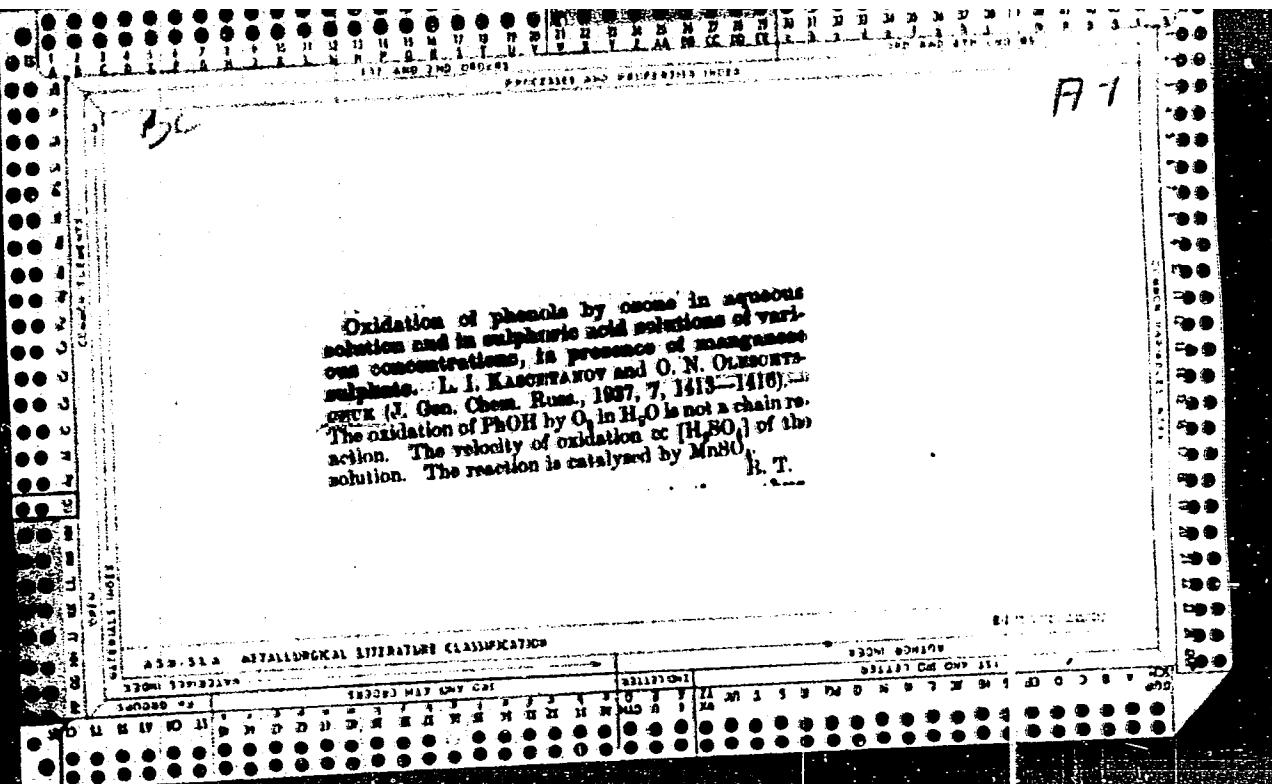
Card 2/2

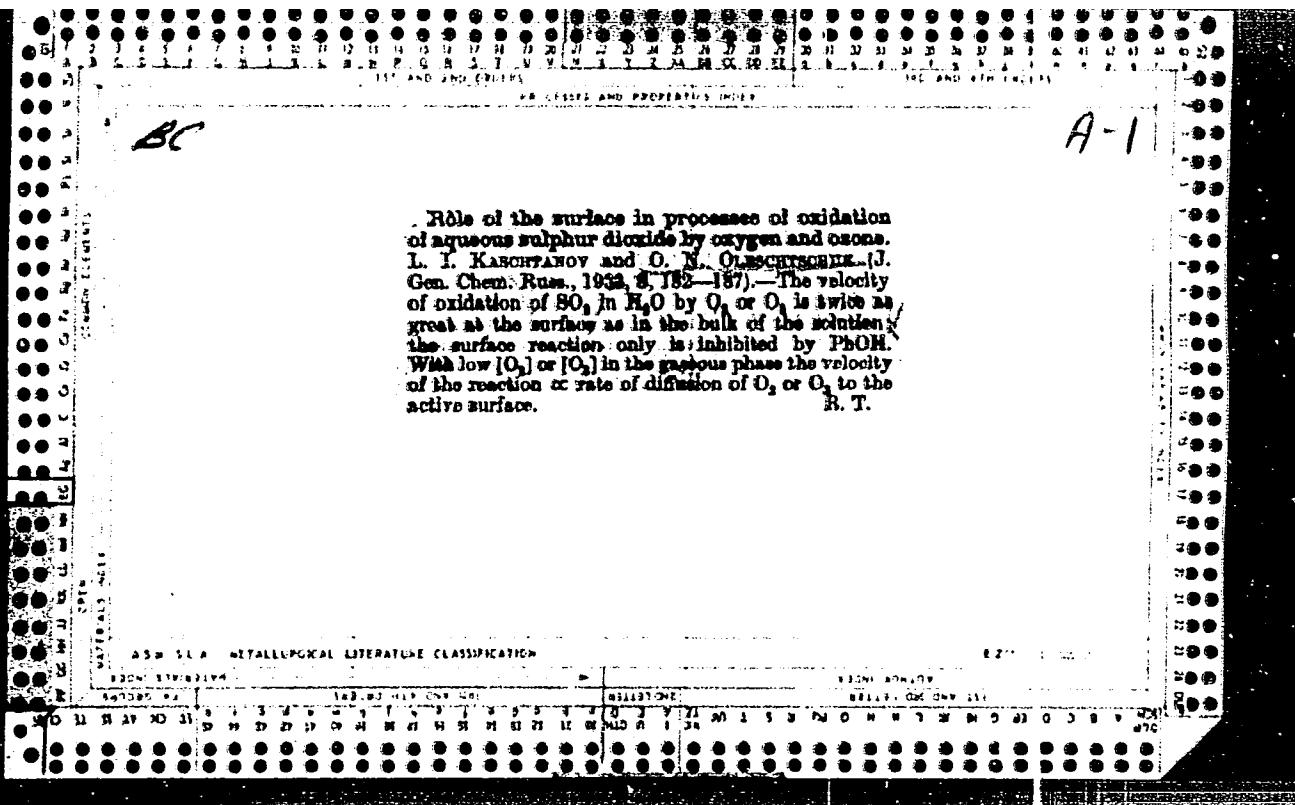




Oxidation of phenols by ozone in aqueous solution and in sulphuric acid solutions of various concentrations, in presence of manganese sulphate. L. I. KASCHTANOV and O. N. OLSHUTSKII (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1937, 7, 1815-1816). The oxidation of PhOH by O_3 in H_2O is not a chain reaction. The velocity of oxidation of $\text{Mn}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ of the solution. The reaction is catalyzed by MnSO_4 . B. T.

K. T.





A study by the optical method of the behavior of the manganese (malt) catalyst in strongly acid solutions in the presence of ozone. I. I. Kashtanov and O. N. Oreshnik. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* **3**, 341-5 (in 1952-1953); 315 (1953); cf. Kashtanov and Ryzhov, *C. A.* **31**, 1939². The behavior of MnSO₄ as a catalyst in the oxidation of SO₂ with O₃ in H₂SO₄ soln. was studied by means of Mn⁺⁺ to Mn⁺⁺⁺ caused by the O₃ in the acid soln., is

responsible for the catalytic action of the Mn salt. Increase in concn. of H₂SO₄ favors formation of Mn⁺⁺⁺. In dil. H₂SO₄, Mn⁺⁺ changes to Mn⁺⁺⁺, and this change is helped by the presence of PhO⁻. S. L. Madorsky

430-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

OLESCHUK, O. N.

USER/Engineering
Conductivity, Thermal
Temperature - Measurements

Jun 1946

"Relation of Thermal Conductivity of Gases to Temperature," N. D. Vargaftic, O. N. Oleshchuk, Physicotechnical Laboratory, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Izvest VTI" No 6 (134)

Brief general description of the formulas which are used to calculate relationship of thermal conductivity to temperature. Discusses methods of measurement and description of experimental equipment, results of the measurements, and evaluation of the experimental results. Experiments are still going on at the Physico-technical Laboratory, All-Union Power Engineering Institute.

PA 38T5

All-Union Tekno-tch. Inst.

OLESCHUK, O. N.

Sep 52

USSR/Engineering - Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer

"Physical Properties of the Liquid Heat-Carrying Agent for High Temperatures,"
N. B. Vargaftik, Cand Physicomath Sci, Stalin Prize Laureate; B. Ye. Noymark,
Cand Tech Sci; Engr. O. N. Oleshchuk, Physicotech Lab

Iz V-S Teplotekhn Inst, No 9, pp 1-7

Studies properties of mixts of salts (53% KNO₃, 7% NaNO₃, 40% NaNO₂). Develops, for the first time, method of heated "mercury filament" for detg thermal conduction of electrolytes. Presents exptl data and eqs for sp wt, thermal conductivity, viscosity, and heat capacity of salt mixt. Compiles a table of phys properties of these salts and also Prandtl n values required for design of heat exchanges.

PA 247T78

OLESCHUK, O.N.

AID P - 2030

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 3/14

Authors : Bargaflik, N. B., Doc. of Tech. Sci. and
Oleshchuk, O. N., Eng.

Title : Heat content of slags of various fuels

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 4, 13-17, Ap 1955

Abstract : Results of research on heat content of solid and liquefied fuel slags at temperatures from 200 to 1,600 C° are presented. A description of the method of research and of the experimental installation is given. The authors present equations computing the enthalpy of slags of various fuels (coal, shale) at different temperatures. Nine diagrams. Six Russian references, 1940-1953, 1 German, 1933, and 1 US, 1947 are attached.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Vargaftik, N.B., (Dr. Tech.Sci.)
Oleshchuk, O.M. (Engineer) SOV/98-58-12-14/18

TITLE: The thermal conductivity of slags in the solid and molten condition.
(Teploprovodnost shlakov v tverdom i rasplavленном состоянии)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.12. pp. 79-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There is little published data on the thermal conductivities of solid slag and of porous slags such as are used for heat insulation. This article describes determinations by the method of coaxial cylinders, in which the temperature difference between two cylinders is measured when the space between them is filled with the slag. The necessary formulas are stated and the experimental equipment is illustrated by a sectioned drawing in Fig.1. Tests at temperatures up to 1100°C were made in the thermostatic oven illustrated in Fig.1a. and at higher temperatures in the one in Fig.1b. The ovens were of stainless steel and porcelain respectively. The circuit diagram of the electric thermometer is given in Fig.1c. As the method is a relative one, the instrument was calibrated on substances of known thermal conductivity, such as water and castor oil at room temperature and molten salts at a temperature of 200°C. Before measurements were made on slag, both instruments were used to measure the thermal conductivity of different glasses similar in composition to slag. The analyses of the glasses used, one of which contains 4% cobalt, are recorded in Table I. The test results with glass are noted in

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The thermal conductivity of slags in the solid
and molten condition.

SOV/96-56-12-14/18

Table 2. and plotted in Fig.2: they agree with published data for glass of comparable composition to within 2% in the temperature range from 0 to 500°C. The first tests with slag were made with slag of lean Donbass coal grade T. The test results show that the thermal conductivity increases with temperature in both the solid and molten conditions. It will be seen from the curves in Fig.3. that the platinum and stainless steel cylinders gave very similar results. As with glass, it was very difficult to remove the slag from the cylinders and they could be used only once. Therefore, for subsequent work on slags, only stainless steel cylinders were used. Further work on slags made use of the combustion products of washer wastes and shales. The work on the latter was of particular interest because of the high content of CaO. The analyses of the various slags are given in Table 3. and the thermal conductivity results in Table 4. and Fig.3. It will be seen from Fig.3. that the results pertaining to different fuels are very similar the deviation from the mean line for any slag being $\pm 3\%$. A formula is given that represents the thermal conductivity curve for all the slags over the temperature range 0 - 1000°C and a further formula with different constants for high temperatures. Debye's theory of the

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The thermal conductivity of slags in the solid
and molten condition.

SOV/95-58-12-14/13

thermal conductivity of materials of this kind is discussed and his theoretical formula for thermal conductivity in terms of specific heat, velocity of sound and mean free path of phonons is written. It indicates that the thermal conductivity of glasses and slags should increase with temperature; the test results confirm this theoretical idea. Values of thermal conductivity, specific heat and the ratio of thermal conductivity to specific heat for slag in the solid condition over the temperature range 0 - 1000°C, are displayed in Table 6. and Fig.5. It will be seen that the ratio is practically independent of the temperature. The physical concept of thermal conductivity of slag and glass at temperatures above the softening point is much more complex. Above the melting point the thermal conductivity increases sharply with increase of temperature. Theoretical work on this subject has recently been published. (lit.ref.7.). The deposits on boiler surfaces may be of solid or porous slag. The thermal conductivity of porous slag is, of course, lower than that of solids. Previously published experimental data for the former is plotted in Fig.6. and an equation is given that represents the experimental results approximately. Further work requires to be done on the thermal conductivity of porous slag, particularly

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801/96-33-12-14/18

The Thermal Conductivity of Slags in the Solid
and Molten Condition

as a function of temperature. However, an equation is offered for calculating the value at various temperatures in the solid condition. Data required in these calculations are provided in Table 7. There are 6 figures, 7 tables and 13 references, of which 12 are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut (All-Union Thermo-
Technical Institute)

Card 4/4

SOV/96-59-10-13/22

AUTHORS: Vargaftik, N.B. (Dr.Tech.Sci.) and
Oleshchuk, O.N. (Engineer)

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of the Thermal
Conductivity of Water

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 10, pp 70-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Earlier determinations of the thermal conductivity of water are briefly reviewed. Previous work has not covered a sufficiently wide range of temperature and it was considered desirable to make conductivity measurements over a wider temperature range, as near to the critical temperature as possible. This is of particular interest in connection with the formulation of unified international steam tables. Thermal conductivity measurements were made by the hot-wire method with a quartz measuring tube of the same construction as was used to measure the thermal conductivity of steam. The experimental set-up was also much the same as before (Zhur.Tekh.Fiz. Nr 13, 1940). The method of calibration is described; the calibration was repeatedly checked during the course of the experiments, and the results are plotted in Fig 1. The experimental results are given in Table 1 and Fig 2. Corrections that were made are

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SOV/96-59-10-13/22

An Experimental Investigation of the Thermal Conductivity of Water described. The maximum relative error of the experimental data is 0.8%. Scatter of experimental points from the mean curve (Fig 2) is mostly within 0.4%. The tests were made over the temperature range from 20 to 350 °C at pressures of 1 to 217 atms. It was not the object of this work to investigate the influence of pressure on the thermal conductivity of water. Table 1 gives the values of the test pressure and of the saturation pressure; in some tests at high temperatures corrections were made for the influence of pressure so that the values of thermal conductivity given in Table 1 relate to the saturation line. The magnitude of the pressure correction is given in Table 2. The new experimental values for the thermal conductivity of water as functions of temperature are plotted in Fig 3 along with data of other authors and values obtained from the tables of the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute. The data of the various authors is compared and it is pointed out that little information is available about the region near 0 °C. Powell has recently made a careful analysis of all the experimental data available and he recommends the values for the

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SOV/96-59-10-13/22

An Experimental Investigation of the Thermal Conductivity of Water
thermal conductivity of water given in Table 3.
Table 4 gives the authors' recommended values for the
thermal conductivity over the temperature range 0 to
350 °C, at intervals of 10 °C. The difference between
these recommendations and those of Powell is not greater
than 0.4%. The test results given here indicate that
the values of conductivity in the Tables of the All-Union
Thermo-Technical Institute are somewhat high.
Card 3/3 There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 13 references, of which
7 are Soviet, 4 German and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy
teplotekhnicheskiy institut)

42374
3/096/62/000/012/003/003
E194/E435

113800

AUTHORS: Vargaftik, N.B., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Oleshchuk, O.N., Engineer

TITLE: The thermal conductivity of heavy water steam

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.12, 1962, 64-66

TEXT: The thermal conductivity of D₂O in the gas phase was studied at 7 pressures in the range 1 to 250 kg/cm² and temperatures from 145 to 500°C, with amounts of superheat ranging from 5 to 200°C and approaching quite closely the saturation line. The same method was employed as that used in previous tests in the liquid phase, namely the hot wire method (Atomnaya energiya, v.7, no.5, 1959). The results are tabulated and plotted (Fig.2). Tables are also given of the ratio of the thermal conductivity of heavy water to that of ordinary water in the liquid as well as in the gas phase. It is shown that at a pressure of 1 kg/cm² the experimental ratio is in good agreement with the results calculated on the basis of modern statistical physics. There are 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Heat-Engineering Institute)

Card 1/2

... 500 JUD 400 °C

OLESHAEVSKAYA, L. V., POGOSYANTS, E. E., BOLONINIYA, N. I.,

"The Steppe--Lemming (*Lagurus, lagurus pall.*)" ("A new animal suitable for cancer research"), paper presented at the 7th Int'l Cancer Congress, London, 6-12 July 1958.

OLESHKEVICH, A.T.

Connections between the facial nerve and the trigeminal nerve
in man and some animals. Vop. morf. perif. nerv. sist. n.6:184-
191 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(NERVES, FACIAL) (TRIGEMINAL NERVE)

FILIPPOV, A.M., inzh.; OLESHKEVICH, E.M., inzh.

UAVA ammonia water fertilizer. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.11:30
N :61.

I. (Gosudarstvennoye seriyino-konstruktorskoye byuro po khlopku.
(Ammonia as fertilizer)

OLESHKEVICH, G., kapitan morskogo flota 1-go ranga.

Through the straits. Vokrug sveta no.1:26-29 Ja '54. (MIRA 7:1)
(Dardanelles) (Bosporus)

OLESHKEVICH, I.B., prof.

Tissue therapy in some diseases. Zdrav. Belor. 4 no.2:25-27 F '58.
(MIA 13:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (direktor - professor I.B.
Oleshkevich) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TISSUES—TRANSPLANTATION)

OLESHKEVICH, I.B., prof.

Iats results of surgery in goiter. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:9-11
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(GOITER)

OLESHKEVICH, I.; VELICHENKO, V.

Tenth anniversary of Vitebsk Province Surgical Society. Zdrav. Bel.
7 no.6:66-67 Je '61. (MIA 15:2)
(VITEBSK DISTRICT...SURGICAL SOCIETIES)

OLESHKEVICH, I.B., prof.; BAZHENOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Supernumerary retrosternal goiter removed by the transbiileural approach. Khirurgiia 37 no.5:124-125 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

I, Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.B. Oleshkevich) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta,
(GOITER) (MEDIASTINUM---TUMORS)

OLESHEKOVICH, I.; VELICHENKO, V.

Work of the Vitebsk Province Society of Surgeons during 1961.
Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.4:70-71 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(VITEBSK PROVINCE--SURGICAL SOCIETIES)

OLESEKOVICH, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modern trends in designing lightweight gravitation and massive
buttress dams on rocky foundations. Izv. ASIA no. 3:108-121 '60.
(MIRA 3:12)

(Dams)

OLESHKEVICH, L. V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Conference on methods for reducing the costs of dam construction.
Gidr. stroi. 30 no.11;63-64 N '60. (MIRA 1);10
(Dams)

OLESHKEVICH, M. M., inzh.

Calculation of the characteristics and start resistances of a
series excitation motor in relative units. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
energ. 7 no.5:45-50 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)
1. Minskiy politekhnikum.

OLESHKEVICH, L.V.

Method of calculating and investigating the stressed state of
large buttress dams. Trudy VODGEO no.11:67-71 '65

(MIRA 19:1)

SOV/130-59-2-4/17

AUTHORS: Chikalenko, G.A. and Oleshkevich, T.I.

TITLE: Rapid Filling of the Hot-Top Part of Plate Ingots
(Uskorennoye zapolneniye pribyl'noy chasti listov'ykh
slitkov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 2, pp 11-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that the usual practice of filling the last 2/3 of the hot top at a reduced rate has several disadvantages in bottom pouring. They describe tests in which 5-6 tonne plate ingots (figure) were poured at a constant rate (4.5 to 6 min for the body and 25 to 30 sec for the hot top) comparing the results with those of the usual practice (hot top filled in 1 2/3 min) applied to the same steel produced at the same time and poured in the same size of ingot moulds at the same rate for the body. St 3 steel, melted by the scrap-ore process in medium-size basic furnaces was used. During pouring the metal surface in the ingot was covered with a hot-top compound (45% fireclay grains, 55% coke breeze). It was found (table 1) that there was no appreciable difference in the surface quality of the large faces of ingots

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SOV/130-59-2-4/17

Rapid Filling of the Hot-Top Part of Plate Ingots

poured by the two methods. With the new method the number of rejects due to lamination and associated flaws decreased greatly (table 2) when the ingots were rolled to plates 30 to 40 mm thick. With both methods the transverse cracks in plates were in the zone under the hot top. The new method also lead to a great reduction in lamination at plate edges, which the authors attribute to the more effective elimination of non-metallic inclusions from the ingot. Because of these results the method has been recommended for bottom pouring of large plate ingots in full-scale production: as well as giving better plate quality its adoption should save 8 to 10 minutes pouring time for a 130 tonne ladle. There is 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

Oleshkevich, T.I.,

S/133/61/000/002/C02/014
A054/A039

AUTHORS: Skoblo, S.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Strakhov, V.G.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kiryushkin, Yu.I., Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Chernyshev, I.S., Engineer, Oleshkevich, T.I.,
Engineer

TITLE: Heat Insulation of the Double Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 119-123

TEXT: The metal losses in the riser can only be reduced by improving the thermal conditions of the double. This is possible by improving the heat insulation and the thermal activity of lunkerites used. When studying this problem at the sawod in Il'icha (Plant in Il'ich) the following kinds of lunkerites were used: (in %) ✓

	45%-ferrosilicium	Coke breeze	Chamotte	Bauxite
R1 {L1}	-	45	55	-
R2 {L2}	30	25	30	15

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5/13/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033

✓

Heat Insulation of the Dossie Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

The GT.3cm (St.3 sp) type slabs investigated for this purpose were cast according to the conventional technology, by scattering 1.8-2.0 kg/ton lunkerite on the surface. Two types of ingot solids were used: conventional (JIT 8-11, JIT 11-15 = LP8-11, LP11-15) and semi-hammered type (JIT 0-11w, JIT 11-15w = LP8-11p, LP11-15p) for 8-15 ton ingots, with changeable bottom. Steel was poured through an intermittent device with two spouts, 20 cm in diameter, at a distance of 703 mm from each other. The dossies were lined with chamotte bricks. On account of the considerable thickness of the lining (115-155 mm) the risers were filled with 20-15% of the slab metal. Since the heat losses depend on the surface and the temperature of the various layers of the dossie wall, their temperature was registered by means of several chromel-alumel thermocouples (Fig.2) and with 3M1-09 (EPP-09) electronic potentiometers. In the thermal calculations the formula for flat walls was used assuming a linear heat distribution in the thickness of every lining layer. The amount of heat accumulating on 1 m² of a homogenous layer of the lining was determined by

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S/133/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033

Heat Insulation of the Dazole Metal, of 8-15 Ton Slate

$$\text{and } q_1 = \sum q_i \quad (1)$$

$$q_1 = b_1 \gamma_1 c_1 (t_{\text{aver}} - t_{\text{init}}) \quad (2)$$

[Abstracter's note: Subscript aver is the translation of the Russian subscript $\sigma_2 = \sigma_{\text{средн}}$ (srednyj) and subscript init is the translation of начало (nachal'nyj). In formula (1), q_i - amount of heat accumulated on 1 m^2 of the dazole wall, in cal/m^2 ; q_1 - idem, for 1 m^2 of a homogeneous layer of the wall. b_1 , γ_1 , c_1 - width (m), volumetric weight ($\text{kg}/\text{cu m}$) and heat capacity ($\text{cal}/\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}$) of the homogeneous layer; t_{init} and t_{aver} - the corresponding initial and average temperature of the layer, in $^\circ\text{C}$. The heat losses caused by radiation and convection on 1 m^2 of the external dazole surface were calculated from the expression:

$$q_2 = a(t_{\text{a,aver}} - t) \quad (3)$$

were q_2 - amount of heat released by 1 m^2 of the external dazole surface during t time, in cal/m^2 ; a - the coefficient of heat loss of this surface, in $\text{cal}/\text{m}^2 \text{h}^\circ\text{C}$; [Abstracter's note: Subscript a,aver (surface average) is the

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8/13/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033

Heat Insulation of the Dazole Metal of 6-15 Ton Slabs

translation of the Russian W.(p = молотый чугун (povarkhnost')). The time for which Q_0 is determined, in hours. It was established that maximum heat losses occur when the dazole was insulated in the conventional manner, with a high heat capacity. However, these losses are not considerable, about 13-20% of the total losses. The effect of the improved heat conditions of the dazole on the duration of metal solidification was also studied (by sounding and extrapolating the results for the entire height of the ingot). It was found that the crystallization depends not so much on the weight of the ingot, but rather on the type of mold used. To make a definite assessment of the effect of heat conditions of the dazole, 237 ingots (6-15 t) were cast from St.3 steel, with a smaller riser (16% of the nominal ingot weight). It was found that this decrease of the riser did not result in an increase of slabs showing laminations at the top. This can be explained by the satisfactory localization of shrinkage holes in this part of the ingot. The service life of the chamotte layer could be increased about 3 times, by straightening out the curves of its side surfaces. Further improvement in

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5/133/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A053

Heat Insulation of the Dosele Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

this respect can still be obtained by structural changes of the dosele. Thus, by applying a double-layer lining (115 mm thick foam chamotte and 40 mm thick chamotte brick layer), about 2.5-4% of the metal can be saved by the localization of the shrinkage holes in the risers. The saving amounted to 10.6 rubles/ton for bridge steel, 11.1 rubles/ton for carbon steel and 12.3 rubles/ton for boiler steel. (1960 currency). There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanovsk Metallurgical Institute) and savor in. Il'icha (Plant in. Il'icha)

Card 5/10

OLESHKEVICH, T.I.

S/133/62/000/004/002/108
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Kuzema, I.D.; Yefimov, V.A.; Chernyshev, I.S.; Grebennyuk, V.P.; Oleshkovich, T.I.;

TITLE: Selecting the parameters of large-sized slabs

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1962, 312 - 313

TEXT: The geometry of slabs is characterized by the width-to-thickness ratio (k) and the length-to-width ratio (k_1). A k -ratio above 2 causes cracks in the slabs and renders their finishing more difficult. When forming slabs with a $k = 1,72$ ratio these drawbacks are eliminated, but the slabs will be far too thick, while, moreover other difficulties arise: more passes are required in rolling, more metal is lost in cutting off the edges, etc. Tests to cast large-sized slabs with a k -ratio above 2 without cracks were carried out by imparting a wavy shape to the side-wall surfaces, while the effect of the mold shape on the solidifying skin was also studied. In slabs with a high k (width-to-thickness) ratio deep longitudinal cracks are mainly caused by stresses developing in the skin prior to its separation from the mold-wall. The skin is also subjected to bending moments. The higher the k -value, the greater the stresses working in

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Selecting the parameters....

S/133/62/000/004/002 b08
4054/A127

the skin. The bending moments, however, could be reduced considerably by giving the broad side of the slab a wavy shape. In that case the shrinkage of the skin takes place progressively, starting from the angles to the centre. If several waves are formed on the broad side of a slab with a high k-value the gap formation is slowed down and the thin skin plays the part of a reinforcing continuous beam. Slabs, 5 - 7 tons in weight were tested, with width-to-thickness ratios of 2.3, 2.31 and 2.2. The best results were obtained with slabs on whose sides the curvature radius of the wave crest was not more than 5 mm. In another test series 11 - 15-ton slabs were tested with 5 - 5 waves on their broad sides and satisfactory crackfree surfaces were obtained in 70% of the output. By improving the geometry of the waves still further and increasing their depth to 24 mm the crack formation could be eliminated completely. When applying waves of the required length and depth and sufficiently acute angles, it is possible to cast large-sized ingots with a width-to-thickness ratio of more than 2.2. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod im. Il'icha (Plant im. Il'ich) and Institut gaza AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Gas(es) of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

KAZANTSEV, I.G.; KUZNETSOV, A.F.; PRESNYAKOV, V.M.; MOLONOV, G.I.;
KUZEMA, I.D.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S.; GLESHKEVICH, T.L.; KISSEL', N.N.;
ANTOKHIN, N.T.; ROYANOV, V.V.

Manufacture of very thick plate from capped steel. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6:49-50 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. Il'icha.
(Steel ingots) (Rolling (Metalwork)--Quality control)

STRAKHOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; KISSEV', N.N.;
CHERNYSHEV, I.S.; GLEBKEVICH, T.I.; MOLOTKOV, V.A.; SAMELKIN, N.F.

Effect of the pouring method on the quality of rimmed steel, smelted
in high-capacity open-hearth furnaces. Metallgorod. prom. no. 13-
26 N-2 't3. (MIRA 1961)

YEFIMOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUZEMA, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZHIGULA, A.V., inzh.; SAPKO, V.N., inzh.; KISSEL', N.N.,
inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S., inzh.; ZARUBIN, N.G., inzh.;
STRYAPIN, I.Ya., inzh.; OLESHKEVICH, T.I., inzh.; SONIN, G.V.,
inzh.; PUKALOV, V.P., inzh.

Rapid top pouring of rimmed steel from ladles with a
capacity from 350 to 480 tons. Stal' 24 no.1:30-31 Ja '64.
(MIA 17:2)

STRAKHOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SAPELKIN, N.P., inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S., inzh.; OLESHEKOVICH,
T.I., inzh.; ANTOKHIN, N.T., inzh.; PASHCHENKO, N.K., inzh.

Heating the riser heads of an ingot by exothermic plates.
Stal' 24 no.1:37-39 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

I. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod imeni
Il'icha.

KULIKOV, V.O.; BORNATSKIY, I.I.; ZARUBIN, N.G.; DOROFEEV, I.A.;
KALUZHSKIY, Ye.A.; KAZAKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', R.F.; KORIEVA, N.K.;
TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V.; TRUNOV, Ye.A.; Prinimali uchastike; ANDREEV, V.I.;
GORDIYENKO, V.V.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; GUBAR', V.F.; DOLINENKO, V.I.;
ZHERNOVSKIY, V.S.; ZHIGALOVA, Z.I.; KOMOV, N.G.; KUPPIN, B.S.;
OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; PRIKHOZHENKO, Ye.

Mastering the operations of 650- and 900-ton (mega - gram) capacity
open-hearth furnaces at the Il'ich metallurgical plant. Stal' 25
no.8:805-807 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. DONNIICHERMET i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.

OLESKOVICH, V. I.

Foreign bodies in the alimentary canal. Khirurgia Supplement:51
(MIREA 11:4)
'57.

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Vitebskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL—FOREIGN BODIES)

OLESHKEVICH, V. I.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Significance of the blood circulation of the lower third of the esophagus for plastic surgery of the artificial esophagus." Smolensk, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Smolensk State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 204)

OLESHKEVICH, V.I.

Operative treatment of an obstruction of the esophagus caused by
cicatricial stenosis, Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 9:30-34 S '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. In gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy Miniki (navedyushchim -
Sotsent I.M. Strel'mashonok) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ESOPHAGUS--SURGERY) (CICATRICES)

MEZHEVICH, V.I.; OLESHKEVICH, V.I.

Use of methylene blue in severe carbon monoxide poisoning.
Zdrav.Bel. 8 no.5:54-55 My '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(CARBON MONOXIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(METHYLENE BLUE)

IVANITSKIY, N.M., inzhener; OLESHKO, B.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Improving the work organization within the station. Zhel.dor.transp.
37 no.11:77-78 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Zamestritel' nachal'nika stantsii (Stantsiya Malchischevsk'-Don-tovarnaya) (for Ivanitskiy).
(Railroads--Stations)

OLESHKO, B. D.

IVANITSKIY, N.M., inzh.; KOL'CHITSKIY, K.Z.; OLESHKO, B.D., kand. tekhn.
nauk (stantsiya Nakhichevan'-Don-Tovarnaya).

Improve the organization of work at freight stations. Zhsl. dor.
transp. 40 no.2:81-82 p '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik stantsii Nakhichevan'-Don-Tovarnaya (for Kol'chitskiy).
(Railroads--Freight) (Loading and unloading)

OLESHKO, G.I.

STEFANOV, N.Ya. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov); OLESHKO, G.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov); CHERKASHIN, I.P. (Khar'kov)

Increasing the average daily run of locomotives is the basis
for improving operational work. Zel.dor.transp. 39 no.4:13-16
Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Yuzhney dorogi (for Cherkashin)
(Locomotives)

MAMAKIN, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; OLESJKO, Grigorij Ivanovich; TUCHKEVICH,
Tat'yana Maksimovna; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; KHITROV, P.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Lowering costs in transportation; practices of the Osnova Division]
Za snizhenie sebestoimosti perenovozok; opyt kollektiva Osnovianskogo
otdeleniya. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 57 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Ukraine--Railroads--Cost of operation)

OLESHKO, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, P.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
~~PHENKEL'~~, E.M., inzh.; KONAREV, N.S., inzh.; HAZAROV, I.P., inzh.
(Khar'kov)

Increase the daily average mileage of diesel locomotives up to
900-1000 km. Zhel. dor. transp. 41 no.10:59-62 0 19.
(MRA 13:2)

(Diesel locomotives--Performance)

SHUTOV, A.I.; OLESHKO, G.I.; ROMANES, G.U., inzh., ratsenzent; PERSHIN, B.P., inzh., ratsenzent; TSARENKO, A.P., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Improving the technical operation of the Osnova Railroad Station]
Sovershenstvovanie tekhnologii raboty stantsii Osnova. Moskva,
Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob'edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya,
1961. 34 p. (MRA 14:7)
(Osnova (Kharkov Province)--Railroads--Stations)

SHUTOV, A.I., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; OLESHKO, G.I.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Efforts of the Osnova Station staff to lower operation costs.
Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.8:58-62 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Nachal'nik stantsii Osnova (for Shutov).
(Railroads--Cost of operation)

OIE SHKO, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Automation of production processes in classification yards.
Nauch.trudy KHIIT no.55:5-17 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

OLESHKO, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Special features of the use of automatic control means in hump
yards. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' & no.11:14 N '67. (MIRA 15:11)

(Automatic control) (Railroads--Hump yards)

STEFANOV, N.Y., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof.; OLESHKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich,
kand. tekhn.nauk,dots.; DEL RIO, Bernardo, kand. tekhn.nauk,
dots.; GRITSENKO, V.I., inzh.; KOSTENKO, O.A., inzh.;
PARKHOMENKO, N.V., inzh.; KULESHOV, V.M., inzh.; GUNCHAROV,
N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LESCHINSKIY, A.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk, dots.; DOLAKERIDZE, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk,
prof.; ZLATKOVSKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
DMITRIYEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SHIPULIN, A.P.,
inzh.; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., red.

[Automation of the operation of hump yards using electronic
computers] Avtomatizatsiya sortirovochnykh stantsii (s pri-
meneniem vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Transport, 1964.
(MIRA 17:6)
175 p.

OLESHEKO, K. S.

OLESHEKO, K.S.

Features in the development of second-growth forage mallow. Agro-
biologiya no.6:132-135 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov imeni V.P.
Vil'yamsa.
(Mallow) (Growth (Plants))

OLESJKO, K.S., aspirant.

Mallow. Nauka i pred.op.v sel'khoz. 7 no.9:12-14 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut korsov imeni
V.P.Vil'yamsa.

(Mallow)

OLESHKO, K.

OLESHKO, K., agronom

Mallow, a valuable feed plant. Mauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz.
8 no.1:64-66 Ja '58. (PIRA 11:2)
(Mallow)

OLESJKO, Klawdiya Stepanovna, kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ADEL'FINSKAYA,
Ye.N., red.; SHESHNEVA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Forage mallow] Kormovaia mal'va. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'-
khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 55 p.
(Mallow)

OLESHKO, K.S.

"The Biology of and Basic Procedures for Cultivating Food
Mallows";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2,
1963, pp 232-236)

OLESHKO, L.N.
KRIVIN, B.G.; DROZD, A.M.; OLESHKO, L.N.

New disinfectants for pulse seeds. Kons.i ov.prom. 12
no.6:32-35 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennost (for Krivin).
2. Opytno-selektcionnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy
promyshlennosti v stanitsse Krymskoy (for Drozd, Oleshko)
(Seeds--Disinfection)

OLESHKO, N.A. (Donetsk 3, Makayevskoye shosse, d.35a, kv. 7?)

Rare case of a perilunar wrist dislocation in a 10-year-old boy. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.5:47-49 My '86. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz kafedry travmatologii i ortopedii (zav. - prof. M.V. Khovenko) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.M. Ganichkin) i Donetskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor med.nauk T.A. Revenko).

SKOROKHOD, Ye.K., dotsent; OLESHKO, N.N., vrach (Л'вов)

Acute appendicitis and its diagnosis in children. Fel'd. i akush.
26 no.7;13-19 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(APPENDICITIS)

OLESHKO, N.N. [Oleshko, M.M.]

Results of the extirpation of the cortical end of the motor
analysor in caudatotomized cats. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9
no.4:465-472 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka i
zhivotnykh Instituta fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN
UkrSSR, Kiyev.

OLESHEKO, N.N. [Oleshko, M.M.]

Possibility of establishing motor food conditioned reflexes
after the destruction of caudate nuclei. Fiziol. zhurn. [Ukr.]
9 no.6:813-816 N-2 '63. (M.R. 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya vyschey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka i
zhivotnykh Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomoletsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

OLESHEO, N.N. [Gleshko, M.M.]

Spontaneous motor activity in cats, its recording and changes following
destruction of the nuclei caudati. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no. 3. 35 L-396
(MFRA 18:9)
My-Je '64.

1. Laboratoriya vyshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka i zhivotnykh
Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyiv.

OLESHKO, N.N.

Natural and artificial conditioned motor food reflexes in cats
following bilateral destruction of the globus pallidus. Zhur.
vys. nerv. deiat. 14 no. 5/847-856 9-0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity, Bogomolets Institute
of Physiology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev.

IUTKOVA, I.N.; OLESHKO, P.M.

Role of trace elements in soil electrization. Biul. nauch. inform.
TSGL no.7/8:175-181 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Trace elements)
(Plants, Effect of electricity on)

LUTKOVA, I.N.; OLESHKO, P.M.

Effect of electric current on the stratification of cherry
seeds. Fiziol. rast. 12 no.2:238-241 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)
1. Tambovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, laboratoriya biofiziki.

PYATENKO, V., polkovnik; SHISHOV, V., podpolkovnik; OLESHKO, S., mayor

Solution for the problem published in No.7 of "Voennyi Vestnik."
Voen. vest. 40 no.11:22 N '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(Tactics—Problems, exercises, etc.)

OLESHKO, V.D.

Biological properties of dewberries and special aspects of
their cultivation in the central zone of the U.S.S.R. Trudy
TSGL 5:306-314 '53. (MIA 12:11)
(Dewberries)

OLESHKO, V. M.

Economic and biological characteristics of clones of the Winter
Beurre pear and selecting clones valuable for propagation.
Trudy TSGL 5:265-270 '53. (MIR 12:11)
(Pear)

OLESHKO, V.M.

Some observations on the Bere winter pear variety. Agrobiologija
no.3:355-360 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:10)

I. TSentral'naya geneticheskaya laboratoriya imeni I.V.
Michurina, g. Michurinsk.
(PEAR—VARIETIES) (GRAFTING)

STOLBOV, V.P. OVSYANNIKOV, A.I.; ARUTYUNOV, B.A., otv, red.;
OLESHKO V.M., red.

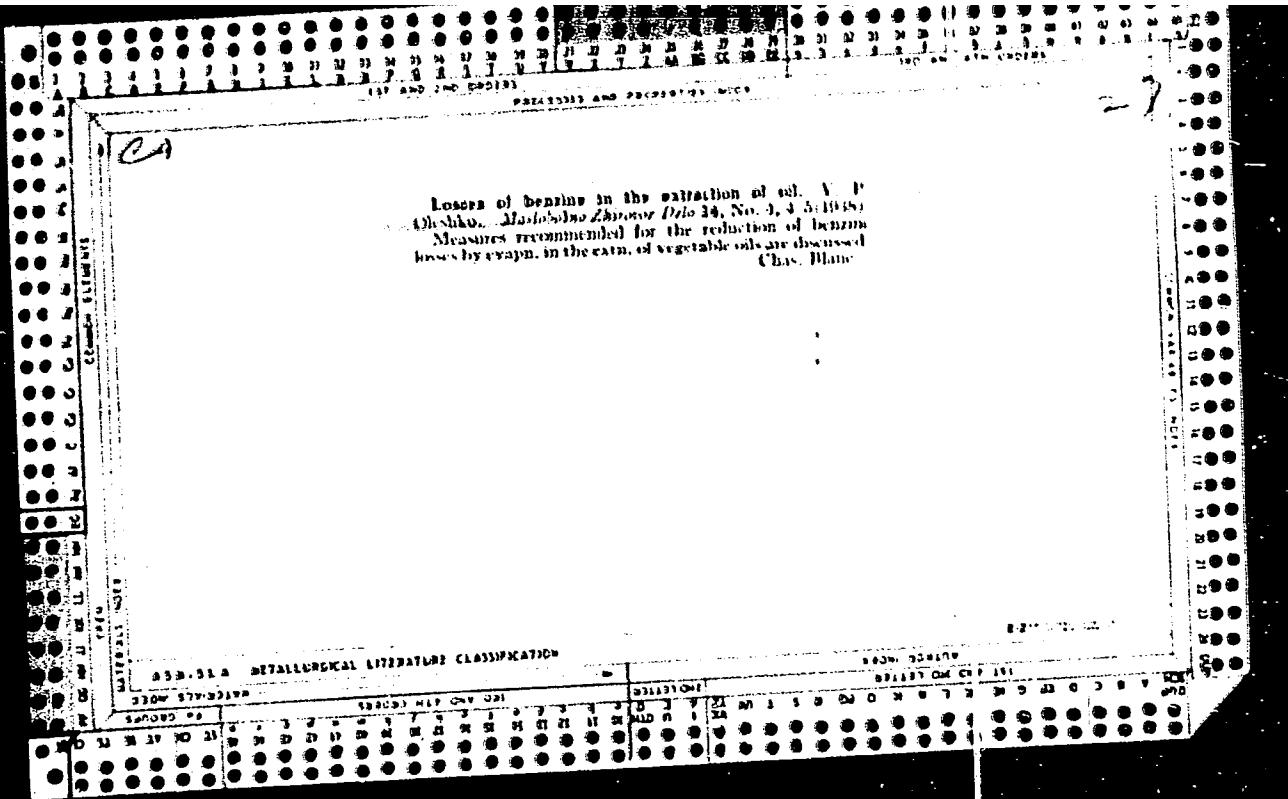
[Work practices in sealing electric wires in reinforced
concrete panels of standard apartment houses] Objekt raboty
po zamontolichivaniyu elektroprovodki v zhelezobetonnye pa-
neli tipovykh zhilykh domov. Novosibirsk, Tresl. Sibelektro-
montazh, 1963. 60 p. (MIR. 18:4)

OLESHKO, V.P., inzh.; SOLOVTSEV, D.G., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Impulse type controller. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.11:40-42 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Oleshko,
Solovtsev). 2. Leningradskiy mylovarennyy zavod imeni Karpova (for
Pokrovskiy).

(Leningrad—Soap industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)



OLESHKO, V. P., LUCHIN, B. G., Engs.

Oils and Fats

Broader extension of work on invention and rationalization. Masl. zhir. prom. 18, No. 1, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ June 1953, Uncl.

OLESHKO, V.P., inzhener; LUCHIN, B.G., inzhener.

Mechanization of heavy labor in oil and fat factories. Masl.-shir.prom.
18 no.5: 21-24 My '53. (MIRA 6:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye rastitel'nykh zhirovых masel. (Oilseeds)

OL'YSHKO, V.P., inzhener.

Adjusting the operation of a pneumatic dryer. Mash.-shir.iron.
19 no.4:28-30 '54. (MIRA 7:7)

1. Glavraszhirmaslo.
(Drying apparatus)

OLESJKO, V.P., inzhener.

Change in the design of screw press parts. Masl.-shir.prom. 19
no.6:28 '54. (MIRA 7:10)

1. Glavraszhhirmslo.
(Power presses)

OLESHKO, V.P., inzhener.

The MKM combined seed cleaning and sorting machine. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 19 no.7:10-12 '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Glavraszhirmaslo.
(Agricultural machinery) (Seeds--Cleaning)

BUKHARIN, V.V., inzhener; OLESHKO, V.P., inzhener.

Automatic scales for oils. Masl.-zhir.prom. 22 №.4:24 28 '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Glavraszhirmasle.
(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)(Scales (Weighing industry))

OLESHKO, V.P., inzh.; KOSTYUCHENKO, N.B.

Mechanical unloading of salt from railroad cars. Iasi.-zhir.
prom. 26 no.1:20-23 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Leningrad--soap industry--Equipment and supplies)